

1318.3 - Qld Stats, Aug 2009

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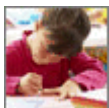
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CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE, JUNE 2008

Three products relating to Childhood Education and Care, June 2008 were released 29 July 2009. This survey collected statistics on children aged 0-12 years and their families.

Information was collected about the use of formal and informal care, requirements for additional preschool/kindergarten or formal care, patterns of child care attendance, child care costs, the use of the child care benefit, working arrangements used by parents to help care for their children and parental income. The survey presents characteristics of children aged 0-8 years in their early learning years through the collection of information about their formal and informal learning activities and the environments in which these activities take place. Information was also collected about patterns of attendance at preschool/kindergarten and school, including historical and usual attendance, and frequency of attendance.

Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2008 (cat. no. 4402.0) presents information on children aged 0-12 years and their families.

Some selected results for Queensland include:

- In June 2008, of all Queensland children aged 0-12 years, parents reported that 303,000 (42%) usually attended some type of child care.
- Of the 303,000 children who received child care, 141,000 (47%) were in formal care only, 124,000 (41%) in informal care only and 38,000 (13%) were in both formal and informal care.
- Of the 179,000 children who received some formal care, 56% were in long day care and 33% in before and/or after school care.
- Of the 162,000 children in informal care, grandparents (66%) were the most common providers.
- Of the 26,000 children aged 3-6 years who usually attended a preschool, 58% attended for 15 or more hours per week and 38% for 10-14 hours per week. Over a quarter (27%) of children usually attending preschool had a cost of \$60 or more per week and 58% had costs between \$20 and \$59.

Microdata: Childhood Education and Care, Expanded CURF, Australia, June 2008 (cat. no. 4402.0.55.001) includes metadata files and documentation to enable users to read the data into SAS or SPSS software. Users are able to tabulate, manipulate and analyse data to their individual specifications.

The CURF is available only through the Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL). For more information, see CURF Microdata Entry Page.

Childhood Education and Care, Expanded CURF, Australia, Technical Manual, June 2008 (cat. no. 4402.0.55.002) provides information about the data available from the 2008 Childhood Education and Care Survey in the form of a Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF). The paper explains data content, technical details and conditions of use.

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MIGRATION, AUSTRALIA, 2007-08

Migration, Australia, 2007-08 (cat. no. 3412.0) was released 28 July 2009. This publication brings together statistics on international migration into and out of Australia, interstate migration within Australia and information on overseas-born residents of Australia. Australia's migration is described in the context of the Government's migration program and in comparison with international migration experienced by other countries.

Some selected results for Queensland include:

- In 2007-08, net overseas migration accounted for 42% of Queensland's population increase. Net interstate migration contributed 24% and the remaining 34% was made up of natural increase (excess of births over deaths).
- In 2007-08, Queensland had 87,200 overseas arrivals and 46,000 overseas departures.
- At 30 June 2006, around one in five (20%) of usual residents of Queensland were born overseas. Of the 805,900 persons born overseas, 27% were born in the United Kingdom and a further 21% in New Zealand.
- In 2007-08, there were 100,600 interstate arrivals in Queensland of which 50% were from New South Wales.
- In 2007-08, there were 77,500 interstate departures from Queensland of which 46% were to New South Wales.

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VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, AUSTRALIA, 2007-08

Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, 2007-08 (cat. no. 7503.0) was released 29 July 2009. This publication contains final estimates of gross and local values of production of major agricultural commodities for all states, territories and Australia for the year ended 30 June 2008. In addition gross value of production data are provided for selected broadacre, fruit (including grapes) and vegetable crops, livestock slaughterings and other disposals, and livestock products.

Some selected results for Queensland in 2007-08 include:

- The gross value of agricultural commodities produced in Queensland was \$9,195 million. This represented 21% of the national gross value.
- Crops accounted for 52% of the gross value of agricultural commodities produced in Queensland, livestock slaughterings and other disposals 43% and livestock products 5.0%.
- Marketing costs accounted for \$811 million (8.8%) of the total gross value of agricultural commodities produced in Queensland.
- Crops had a gross value of \$4,800 million in 2007-08. Fruit and nuts (excluding grapes) accounted for 22%, vegetables 21% and sugar cane for crushing 17%.
- Livestock slaughterings and other disposals had a gross value of \$3,935 million. Cattle and calves accounted for 84%, poultry 8.0% and pigs 5.9%.
- Livestock products had a gross value of \$459 million. Whole milk accounted for 55%, eggs 23% and wool 22%.

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WARMING TO IT: AUSTRALIANS ARE ON THEIR WAY TO BETTER MEASURING PROGRESS

At a sunny 24 degrees, Brisbane provided the perfect temperature to warm up discussions for over 170 invited government staff, academics and community workers from around Australia at the Community Indicators Summit 09 held on 22-23 July. The Summit is one of hundreds of initiatives being held around the world on measuring progress and well-being at

international, national and sub-national levels. The Australian Bureau of Statistics ground-breaking **Measures of Australia's Progress** publication and a number of community indicator information platforms were show-cased during the Summit.

Queensland was well represented by both delegates and speakers. Queensland Department of Communities, Assistant Director-General, Michael Hogan opened the discussion, setting the context for a broad and timely discussion on community indicators. Dr Peter Crossman, Assistant Under Treasurer and Government Statistician, Office of Economic and Statistical Research, reminded us that community indicators must have purpose, relevance and be appropriately used. Following this introduction, Mark Francis, Queensland Department of Communities, Professor Yvonne Cadet-James, James Cook University, Queensland, Associate Professor Geoff Woolcock, Griffith University and Rick Williams, Department of Communities, State Frameworks, gave their perspective and shared their experiences.

Outcomes of the Summit, including a Summit Declaration prepared by delegates during the two days will be presented as part of Australia's contribution to the 3rd OECD World Forum on Statistics, Knowledge and Policy to be held in Busan, Korea during October 2009.

The final declaration and video presentations from the Summit will be available on the NSS website shortly. See [Community Indicators Summit](http://www.nss.gov.au/communityindicators09) www.nss.gov.au/communityindicators09 for more details.

If you would like more information on the Summit please email inquiries@nss.gov.au

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION, JULY 2009

Three products relating to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification, July 2009 were released 16 July 2009. The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is a hierarchical classification system of geographical areas and consists of a number of interrelated structures. It provides a common framework of statistical geography and enables the production of statistics which are comparable.

The ASGC 2009 has a date of effect of 1 July 2009.

[Australian Standard Geographic Classification \(ASGC\) - Electronic Structures](#), 01 July 2009 (cat. no. 1216.0.15.001) contains four comma delimited text files showing the levels and hierarchy of those ASGC structures current for the edition: the Main Structure, the Statistical Region Structure, the Statistical District Structure and the Local Government Area Structure.

[Australian Standard Geographic Classification \(ASGC\) Correspondences](#), July 2009 (cat. no. 1216.0.15.002) contains four separate correspondence files (previously known as concordance files). These are comma delimited text files. Metadata information that shows the file formats are also included.

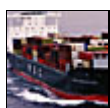
[Australian Standard Geographic Classification \(ASGC\) Digital Boundaries \(Intercensal\), Australia](#), July 2009 (cat. no. 1259.0.30.001) contains the digital boundaries current for the ASGC Edition 2009 (date of effect 1 July 2009). The digital boundaries are presented in MapInfo Interchange Format and ESRI Shapefile Format, and are based on the datum GDA94.

The ABS intends to replace the current ASGC with the new Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) through an implementation strategy commencing in 2011.

The ASGS will be based upon mesh blocks creating more stable and consistent units than the ASGC. It will be the new basis for the publication of the complete range of ABS spatial statistics. The ASGS will become the essential reference for understanding and interpreting the geographical context of ABS statistics. The ABS anticipates that it will be widely adopted outside the ABS to facilitate the cross comparison of spatial statistics.

For further information please refer to [Information Paper: Outcome from the Review of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification](#), 2008 (cat. no. 1216.0.55.002).

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UPDATE ON ANZIC 2006 IMPLEMENTATION FOR PRODUCER AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE PRICE INDEXES, 2009

[Update on ANZIC 2006 Implementation for Producer and International Trade Price Indexes](#), 2009 (cat. no. 6427.0.55.002) was released 17 July 2009. This paper provides information about the implementation of the new Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC 2006), in the Producer Price Indexes and the International Trade Price Indexes. This information paper is complementary to more general information papers, cat. no. [1295.0](#) and cat. no. [1295.0.55.001](#), which outlined plans for the release and adoption of ANZSIC 2006 across a range of statistics produced by the ABS.

The Producer and International Trade Price Indexes will be presented using the ANZSIC 2006 classification from the September quarter 2009 releases (26 October and 23 October 2009 respectively).

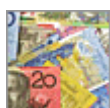
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INFORMATION PAPER: ANZSIC 2006 IMPLEMENTATION IN RETAIL TRADE STATISTICS, JULY 2009

[Information Paper: ANZIC 2006 Implementation in Retail Trade Statistics, July 2009](#), July 2009 (cat. no. 8501.0.55.006) was released 3 August 2009 and summarises changes to Retail Trade statistics as a result of the implementation of a revised industry classification the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. The paper advises the timing of the proposed changes, how historical series will be maintained, provides access to a mock up of the proposed publication and the spreadsheets that will be available from the ABS website. Also available is a concordance between the current and new time series identifiers.

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REVISIONS TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS IN QUARTERLY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION STATISTICS FROM SEPTEMBER 2009

Revisions to international standards in quarterly Balance of Payments and International Investment Positions statistics from September 2009, 2009 (cat. no. 5302.0.55.002) was released 22 July 2009. International standards for the compilation and dissemination of Balance of Payments and International Investment Position statistics have been revised. This information paper describes the changes to the international standards and the impacts on statistics as presented in Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia (cat. no. 5302.0). The paper advises the timing of the proposed changes and provides access to mock-ups of the proposed publications and the related spreadsheets that will be available from the ABS website.

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NATIONAL OFFENCE INDEX, 2009

National Offence Index, 2009 (cat. no. 1234.0.55.001) was released 23 July 2009. The National Offence Index (NOI) is a tool which provides an ordinal ranking of the offence categories in the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) according to perceived seriousness in order to determine a principal offence for an offender with multiple offences. The NOI has been revised in 2009 and is to be used in conjunction with the second edition of ASOC. This is the first time the NOI has been published in its own right.

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CRIME AND JUSTICE NEWS, JULY 2009

Crime and Justice News, Jul 2009 (cat. no. 4500.0) was released 23 July 2009. Crime and Justice News is the annual newsletter of the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics (NCCJS) at the ABS.

Crime and Justice News provides information on current and upcoming projects, snapshot data from recent NCCJS publications, and information about current issues in the crime and justice sector.

Interested readers are also invited to visit the Crime and Justice theme page on the ABS web site for information on the above, links to crime and justice publications and resources, and further details about accessing and using crime and justice statistics.

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EDUCATION NEWS, JULY 2009

Education News, July 2009 (cat. no. 1330.0) was released 27 July 2009. Education News keeps teachers and students up to date with ABS resources and data that is relevant to the school's sector. This newsletter highlights the latest curriculum related teaching resources, student activities and statistical tools that have been developed by ABS Education Services as well as other ABS resources that are useful for schools.

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INDIGENOUS STATISTICS FOR SCHOOLS

Statistics collected about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples occupy an important place in Australia's governance and development. As well as allowing the study and monitoring of developments and issues that affect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, statistical information provides agencies, organisations and individuals, with an important basis for their planning, policy and decision-making processes.

This new online resource introduces statistics about Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. It includes explanations of statistical terms and provides background on some factors that impact on the collection, dissemination and interpretation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander statistics.

The purpose of this resource is to:

- Provide a single, easy to use source of statistics about Australia's Indigenous population for students and teachers.
- Build skills and knowledge to use statistics critically and appropriately.

These pages include up to date statistics on the Indigenous population, education, health, housing, work and more. Links to the original on-line data sources are also provided for those who would like to delve deeper.

For more information about this new online service please use the following link [Indigenous Statistics for Schools](#).

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TOURISM NEWSLETTER, JULY 2009

[Tourism Newsletter](#), July 2009 (cat. no. 8602.0) was released 31 July 2009. This electronic newsletter reports on recent tourism industry related issues and updates, describes current ABS work related to tourism statistics, and contains information about recent and upcoming ABS publications. This edition also includes a brief overview of tourism consumption data.

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ABS BUDGET OUTCOMES - CHANGES TO THE WORK PROGRAM 09/10 AND BEYOND

At the end of 2008, the Department of Finance and Deregulation, the Treasury and the ABS, undertook a review of the ABS's base funding in response to the reductions made in the ABS Work Program in 2008-09 to remain within our appropriation and the projected deficits the ABS was facing in the out-years. As a result of the review, the Government has announced in the Federal Budget that the ABS will receive an additional \$15 million annually in Government appropriation. For further information please refer to this link [ABS Budget outcomes](#).

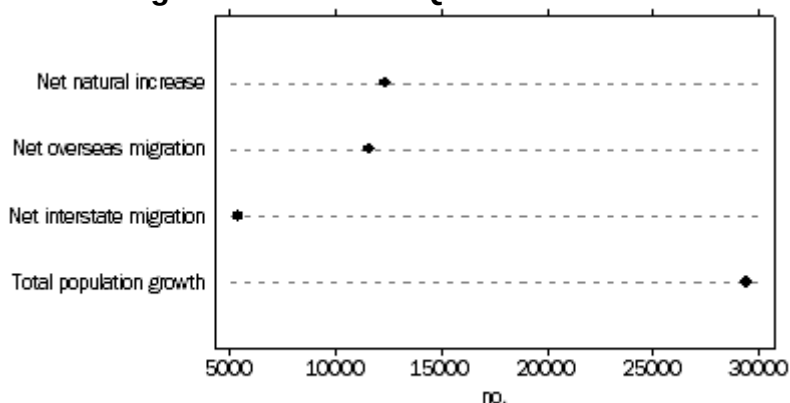


POPULATION CHANGE, QUEENSLAND

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,349,500 at 31 December 2008, an increase of 106,700 (2.5%) since 31 December 2007. Queensland accounted for 20% of the Australian population at 31 December 2008.

Between the September 2008 quarter and the December 2008 quarter, 42% (12,400 persons) of the total population increase of 29,400 persons was due to natural increase (excess of births over deaths), 39% (11,600 persons) to net overseas migration and 18% (5,400 persons) attributable to net interstate migration.

Population Change from Previous Quarter - December 2008 quarter



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 2008, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,293,900 persons. The south east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton Statistical Divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population.

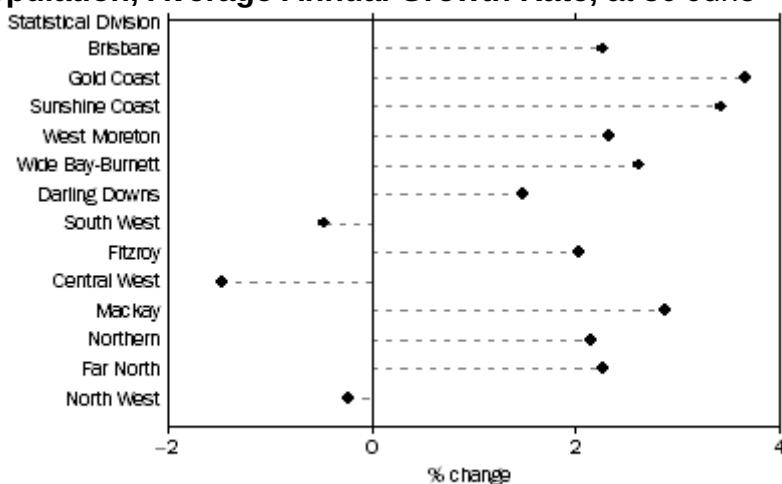
Regional Population(a), By Statistical Division - At 30 June - 2001, 2006, 2007 and 2008

	2001 '000	2006 '000	2007 '000	2008 '000
Statistical division				
Brisbane	1 663.1	1 857.8	1 902.2	1 945.6
Gold Coast	387.1	466.4	484.6	497.8
Sunshine Coast	247.2	295.1	304.1	312.8
West Moreton	77.2	86.4	88.6	90.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	232.0	264.1	271.3	278.0
Darling Downs	209.0	225.8	228.8	231.6
South West	27.0	26.4	26.2	26.2
Fitzroy	186.5	206.2	210.9	214.8
Central West	13.6	12.5	12.4	12.3
Mackay	137.5	159.8	163.6	167.7
Northern	190.3	209.9	215.4	220.7
Far North	224.2	247.3	254.3	262.1
North West	34.3	33.2	33.5	33.7
Queensland	3 628.9	4 090.9	4 196.0	4 293.9

(a) Estimates as at 30 June are final for 2001, preliminary rebased for 2006 on results of the Census of Population and Housing, 2006, revised for 2007 and preliminary for 2008. For all years, Statistical divisions are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2008 Edition.
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

The fastest growing statistical divisions over the seven years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2008 were Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.7%, Sunshine Coast (3.4%) and Mackay (2.9%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: North West (-0.2%), South West (-0.5%) and Central West (-1.5%).

Regional Population, Average Annual Growth Rate, at 30 June - 2001 to 2008

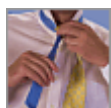


Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

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Labour Force



LABOUR FORCE

[Job vacancies](#)

[Employed persons](#)

[Unemployment](#)

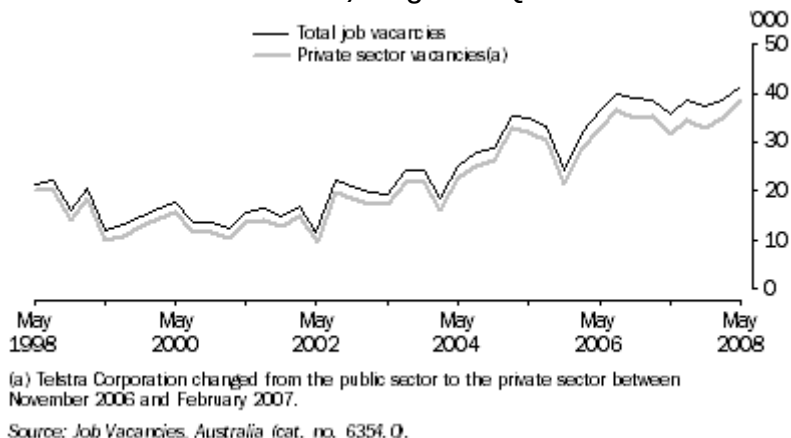
[Participation Rate](#)

[Employed persons by industry](#)

JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies increased to 41,600 in May 2008 from 38,600 in February 2008. The May 2008 vacancies were 17% higher than in May 2007. Public sector vacancies accounted for around one in ten (7.7%) of total job vacancies in May 2008.

Job Vacancies, Original - Queensland



Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0). This is the final issue for 2008. The Survey of Job Vacancies will not be conducted during 2008-09. The survey will be reinstated for the November 2009 reference period.

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EMPLOYED PERSONS

In July 2009, total employment in Queensland in trend terms fell slightly to 2,216,700 persons the fifth consecutive monthly decrease. Full-time employed persons (1,598,800) accounted for 72% of total employed persons. Males accounted for 64% of full-time employed persons and 54% of total employed persons.

Employed Persons, Trend - Queensland

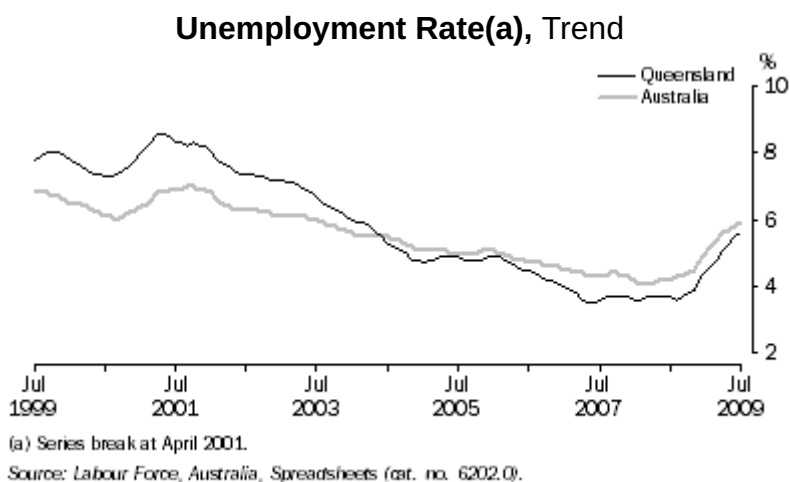


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UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland for July 2009 was

132,400 persons. This equates to an unemployment rate of 5.6%. Since July 2004, in trend estimate terms, the Queensland unemployment rate has been lower than the national unemployment rate.



In Queensland in July 2009 the male unemployment rate was 6.2%. The corresponding female unemployment rate was 5.0%. Male unemployment rates have exceeded female unemployment rates since November 2008.

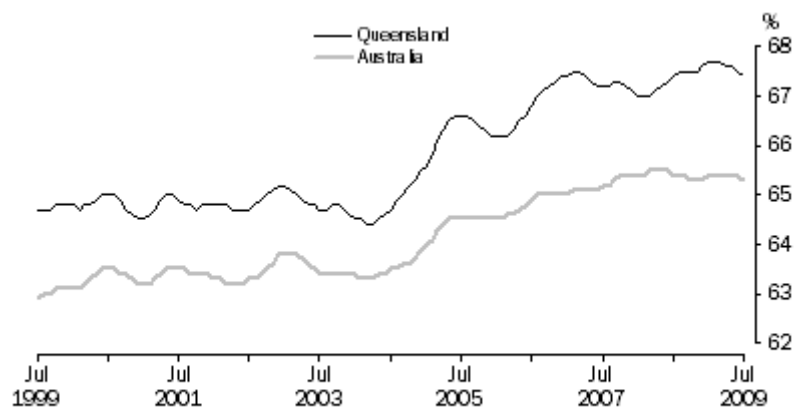


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PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland in July 2009 was 67.4%. This rate is 2.7 percentage points higher than in July 1999. Queensland has recorded equal to or higher participation rates than the national average since September 1988.

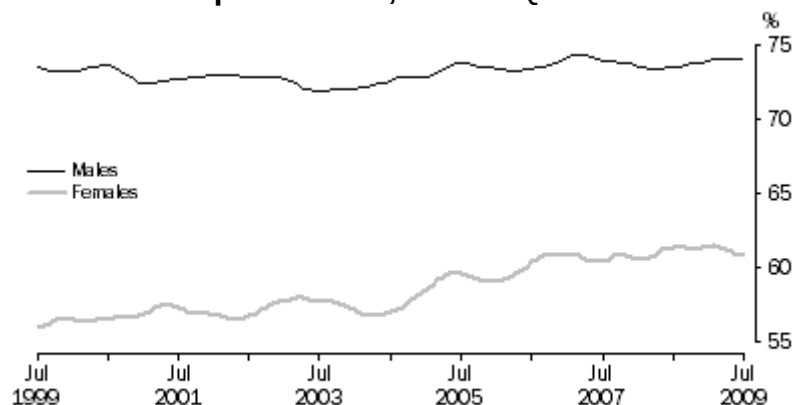
Participation Rate, Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets, (cat. no. 6202.0).

For Queensland, the trend participation rate for females has been over 60% since June 2006 and recorded 60.8% in July 2009. This is a 4.8 percentage points increase on the female participation rate recorded in July 1999. The male participation rate in July 2009 was 74.1% which was 0.5 percentage points higher than the rate recorded for July 1999.

Participation Rate, Trend - Queensland



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

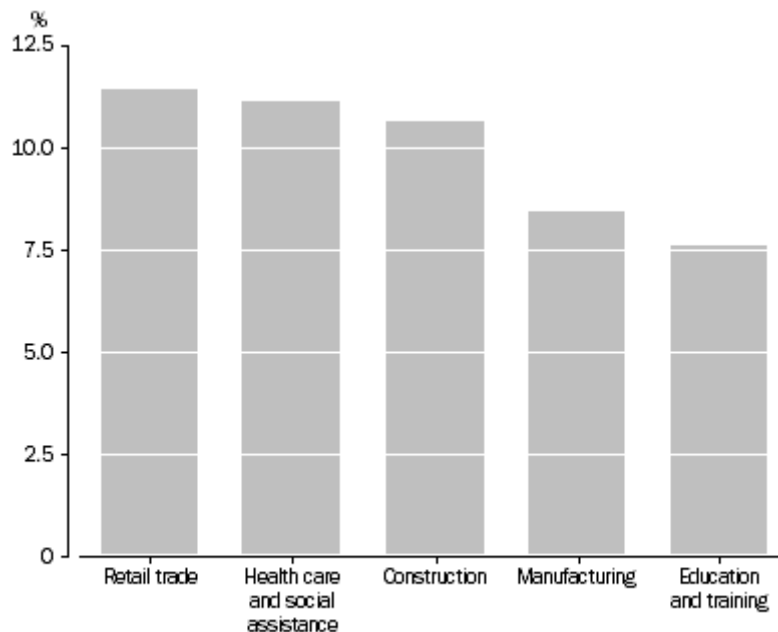
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EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

There were 2,220,400 employed persons in Queensland in May 2009. The five industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (253,200), Construction (235,000), Health care and social assistance (246,100), Manufacturing (187,100) and Education and training (168,800). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Electricity, gas, water and waste services (29,300), Information, media and telecommunications (34,900) and Arts and recreation services (38,100).

The five industries with the most number of employed persons accounted for almost one half (49%) of Queensland's employed persons.

Employed Persons by Industry, Original - Percentage of total employed: Queensland - May 2009



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year May 2008 to May 2009, the greatest proportional increase of employed persons occurred in the Mining industry (27%). In the same period, Agriculture, forestry and fishing had the greatest proportional decrease in employed persons with a reduction of 18%.

Note: Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared to the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Prices



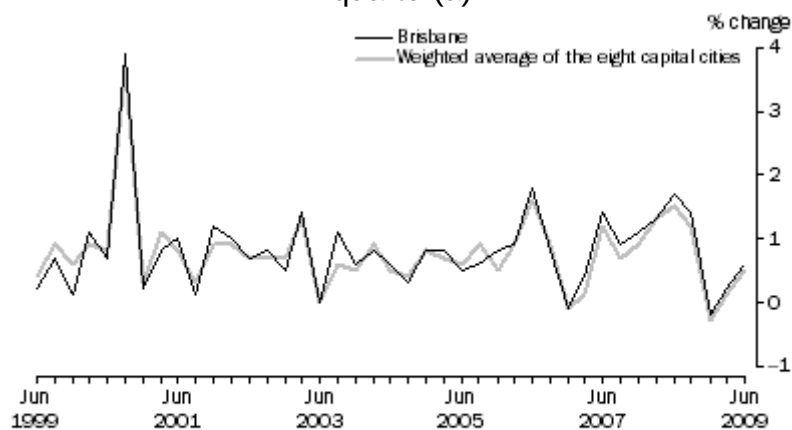
PRICES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 2.0% in the 12 months to June quarter 2009 compared with a 1.5% increase in the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Darwin recorded the highest increase of any capital city (2.5%). Brisbane recorded the third highest rise of any capital city. The higher result in Brisbane was largely due to stronger than average rises in housing and household contents and services.

Between the March quarter 2009 and the June quarter 2009 the Brisbane CPI increased by 0.6% compared with an increase of 0.5% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Consumer Price Index - All Groups, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter(a)



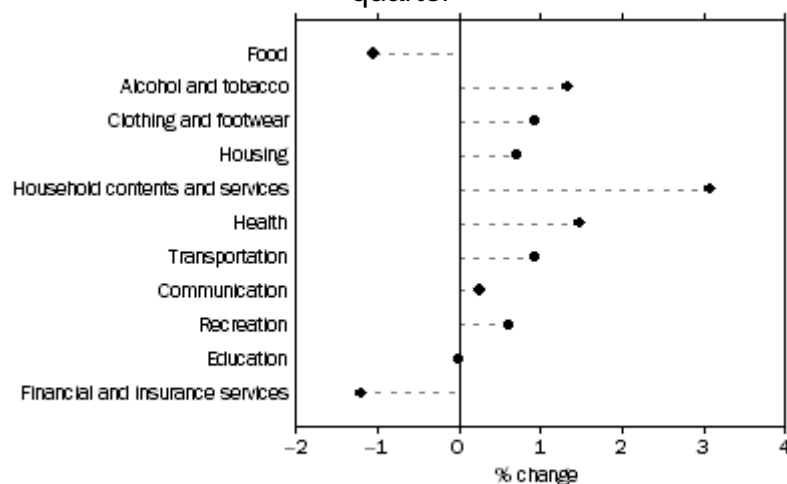
(a) The 2000-01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1 July 2000.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the June 2009 quarter, the majority of Brisbane price categories groups increased compared with the previous quarter. The largest increases were Household contents and services (3.1%), Health (1.5%) and Alcohol and tobacco (1.3%).

Over the same period, decreases were recorded for Financial and insurance services (-1.2%) and Food (-1.0%).

CPI Movement, Brisbane, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter: June 2009 quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Production



PRODUCTION

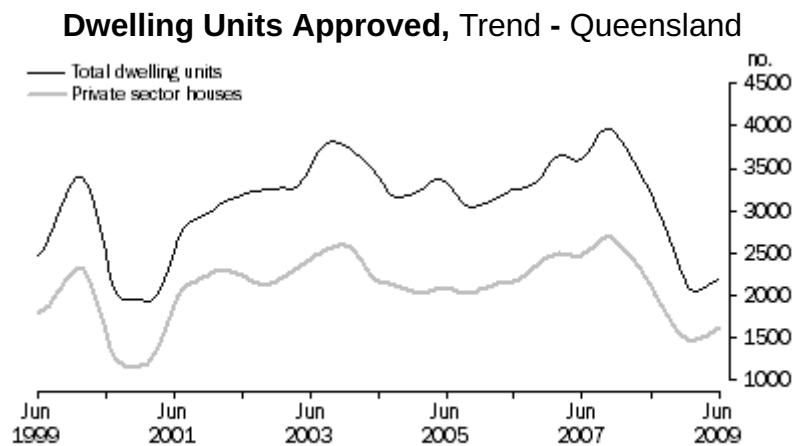
Building approvals

Building activity

Engineering construction

BUILDING APPROVALS

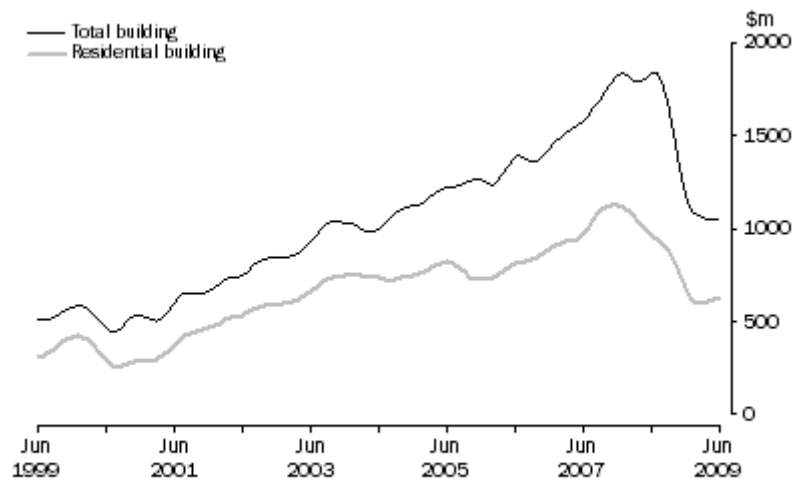
In June 2009, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 2,198. This was an increase of 1.7% from the previous month, the fourth monthly increase following sixteen consecutive monthly falls. The trend estimate for private sector houses in June 2009 was 1,620 approvals which represents nearly three-quarters (74%) of total dwelling units approved.



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat no. 8731.0).

In June 2009, the total value of building approvals in trend terms was \$1,043 million, a 0.2% decrease from the previous month and a 43% decrease from June 2008. Residential buildings accounted for 61% of the total value of buildings.

Value of Building Approved, Trend - Queensland



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no.8731.0).

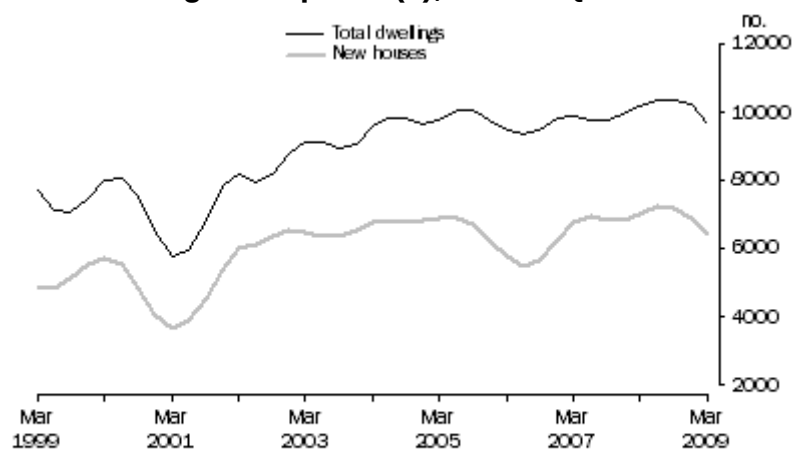
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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BUILDING ACTIVITY

In the March 2009 quarter, the total number of dwelling units completed in trend terms in Queensland was 9,651. This was a decrease of 5.2% from the December 2008 quarter. There were 6,391 new houses completed during the March 2009 quarter which represents 66% of the total number of dwelling units completed.

Dwellings Completed(a), Trend - Queensland

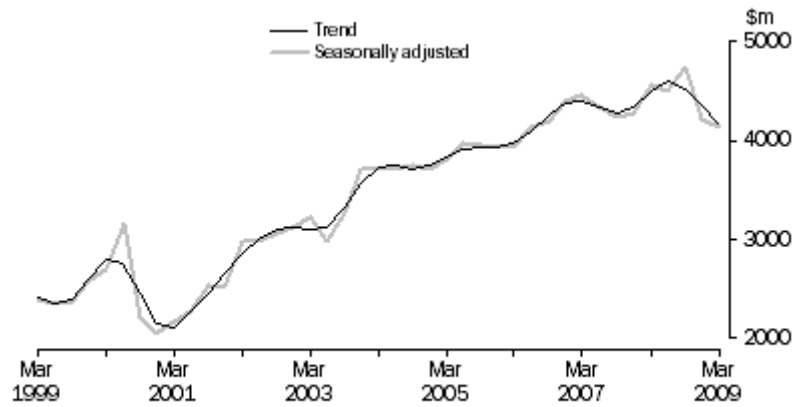


(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

In the March 2009 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$4,152 million. This was an decrease of 7.5% from the March 2008 quarter.

Value of Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

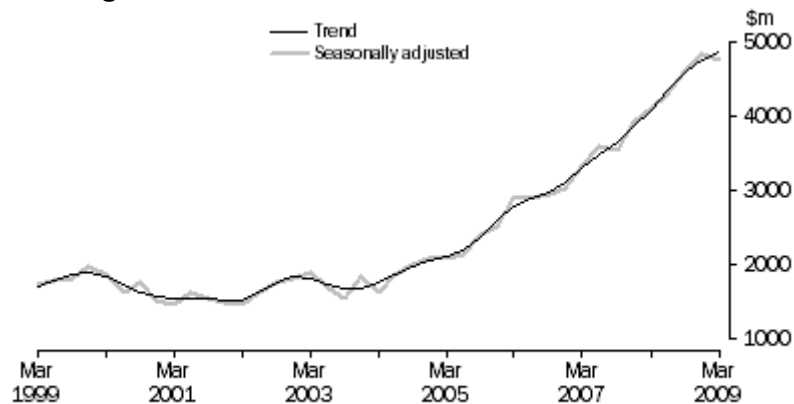
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Between the December 2008 and March 2009 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction increased by 2.1% to \$4,866 million. This continues the period of strong growth since September 2003 quarter.

Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures



Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0).

For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Housing Finance

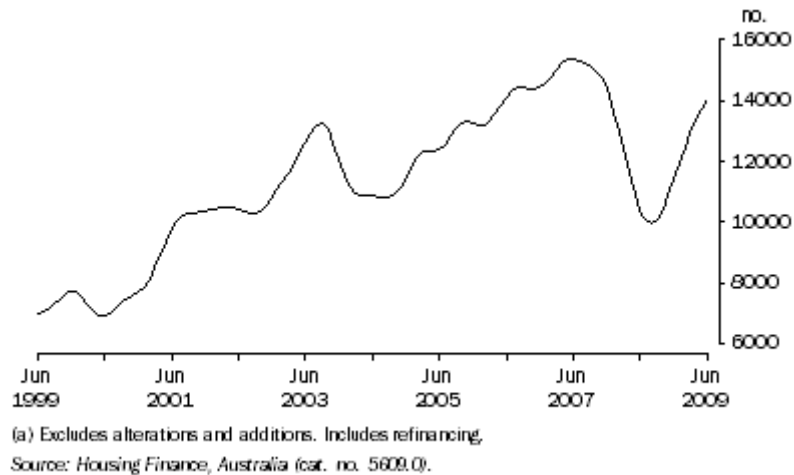


HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

In Queensland, the number of owner occupied housing commitments in trend estimate terms increased to 14,008 (up 2.0%) from May 2009 to June 2009, the tenth consecutive monthly increase.

Housing Finance Commitments, (Owner Occupation)(a), Trend - Queensland

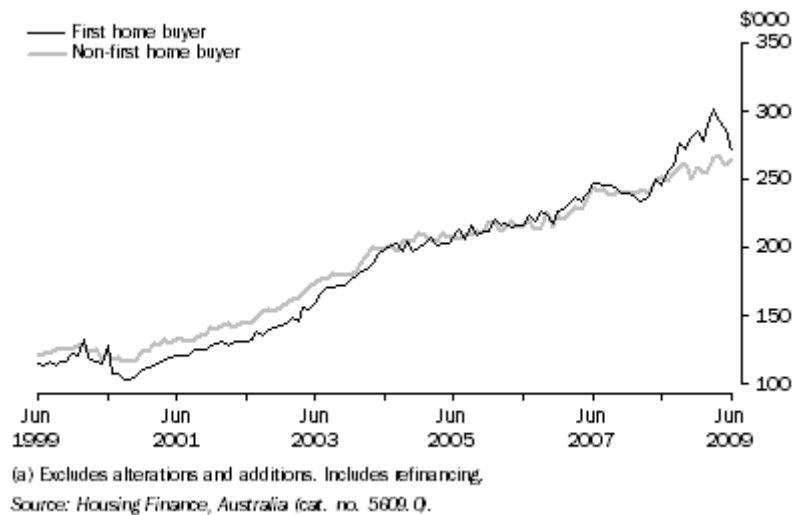


The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland increased by 2.0% to \$3,780 million, from May 2009 to June 2009. Over the year to June 2009, in trend estimate terms, the value of housing finance commitments showed an increase of 47%.

Since June 1999, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland has more than doubled from \$119,500 to \$265,800.

In June 2009, the average loan size for first home buyers (\$270,600) decreased 5.5% from the previous month. The June 2009 average loan size for non-first home buyers (\$264,300) increased 1.4% from the previous month.

Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Original - Queensland



Further information on this topic is available in [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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Incomes



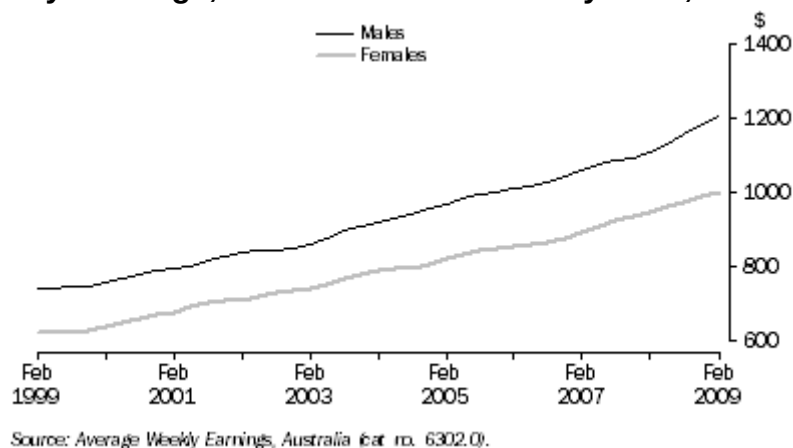
INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland increased by 8.0% to \$1,133.90 in the 12 months to February 2009. Nationally, the corresponding increase was lower at 5.9% (up to \$1,183.10).

The trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings in Queensland rose by 9.0% for males and 5.1% for females over the 12 months to February 2009. The February 2009 female estimate of \$999.40 was 83% of the corresponding male estimate of \$1,208.30.

Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Trend - Queensland



More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Consumption and Investment



CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

[Retail trade](#)

[New motor vehicle sales](#)

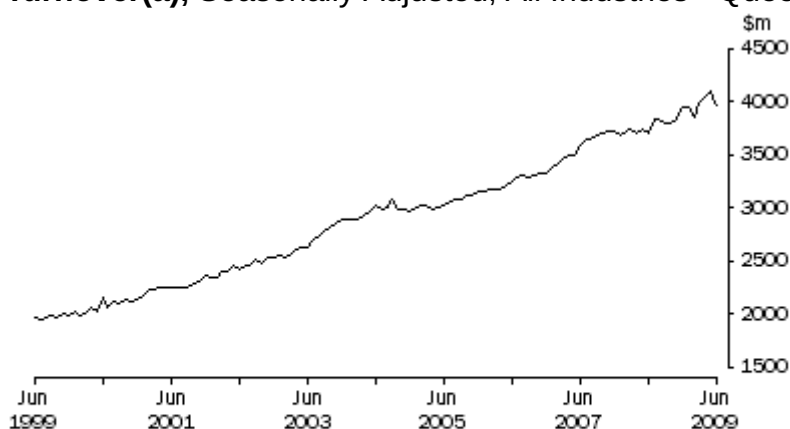
[Private new capital expenditure](#)

RETAIL TRADE

The Federal Government Economic Security Strategy Package implemented in December 2008 has impacted on Australian retail turnover. If trend estimates were to be calculated without fully accounting for this irregular event, they would be likely to provide a misleading view of the underlying trend in retail activity. Until data is available in future months, it is not possible to determine the trend in retail turnover through the period affected by the stimulus packages. As a result, the retail trend series have been suspended as at November 2008.

The June 2009 seasonally adjusted estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$3,951 million, a 3.5% decrease from May 2009. Food retailing accounted for the greatest proportion of retail turnover in June 2009, at 43%, followed by Household good retailing, at 16%.

Retail Turnover(a), Seasonally Adjusted, All Industries - Queensland



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: Retail Trade Trends, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Following the Federal Government Budget in May 2009, the eligibility period for the Small Business and General Business Tax Break was extended to December 2009. The rebate level was also increased for small businesses, allowing eligible businesses to claim an increased tax deduction on the purchase of new motor vehicles.

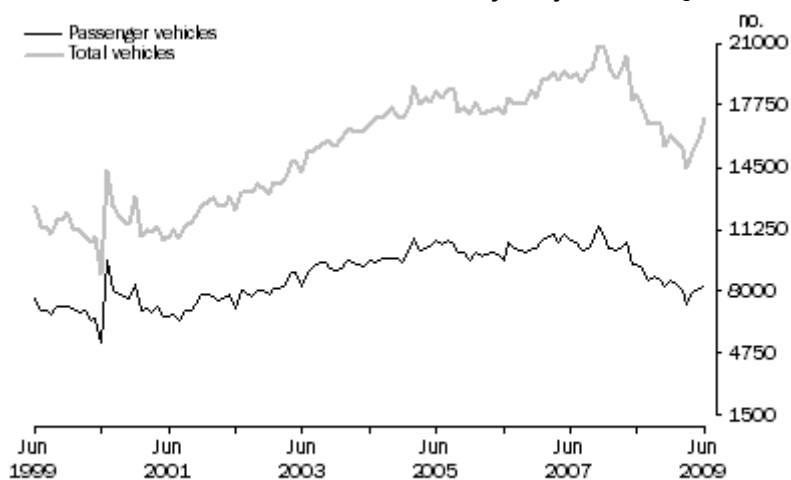
The trend series attempts to measure the underlying behaviour in new motor vehicle sales. In the short term, this measurement may be significantly affected by unusual influences in the original and seasonally adjusted data, like those observed in May and June 2009. If the trend estimates in the publication were to be calculated without fully accounting for this irregular event, they would be likely to provide a misleading view of the underlying trend in new motor vehicle sales activity.

The new motor vehicle sales trend series has therefore been suspended from May 2009. The trend series will be reintroduced when more certainty emerges in the underlying behaviour of new car sales.

In seasonally adjusted terms, 8,255 new passenger vehicles and 17,131 new vehicles in total were sold in Queensland in June 2009. Corresponding sales for Australia were 44,411 and 80,330. When comparing June 2009 with May 2009, Queensland recorded an increase of 1.0% in passenger vehicle sales. However, total new vehicle sales increased by 7.7% over the same period.

In June 1999, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 61% of total new vehicle sales in Queensland. By June 2009, the proportion for new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 48%.

New Motor Vehicle Sales, Seasonally Adjusted - Queensland



Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0).

Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9314.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

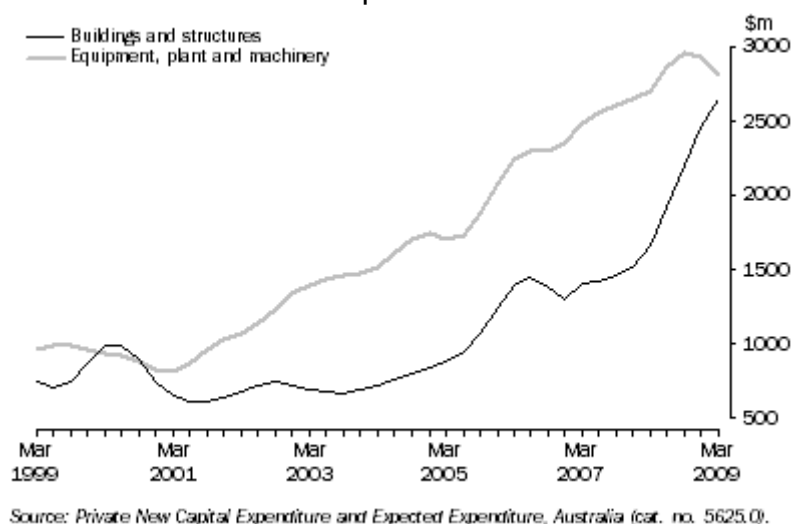
PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the December 2008 and the March 2009 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 1.7% to \$5,480 million.

During the same period, expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery decreased by 4.0% to \$2,814 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 7.7% to \$2,649 million.

Comparing the March 2009 quarter with the March 2008 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure increased by 26%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery grew by 4.1% and expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 59%.

Private New Capital Expenditure, Trend, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland: by quarter



Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Tourist Accommodation

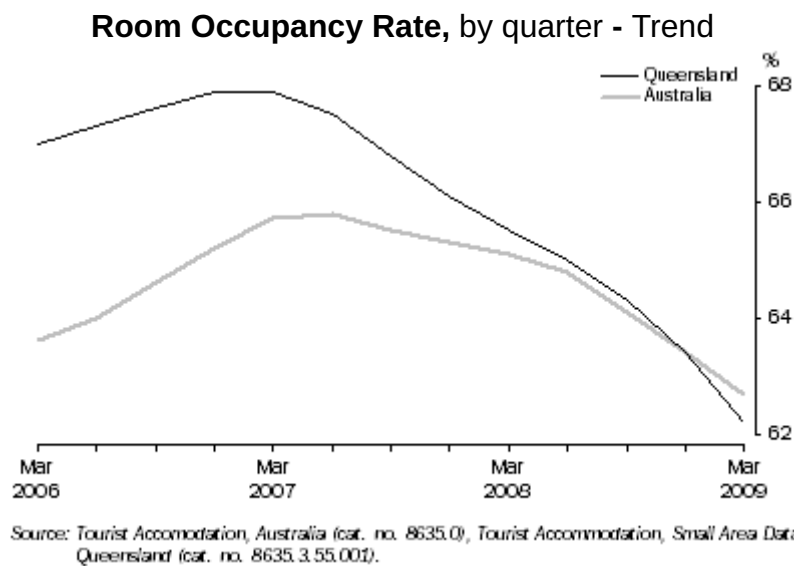


TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

QUEENSLAND HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS

In the March 2009 quarter, there were 1,138 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15

or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 62,041 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland was 62.2%, slightly lower than the national average (62.7%).



In the March 2009 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.3 million guest arrivals. Queensland establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.7 days) of all states and territories. The national average was 2.3 days.

The trend estimate of Queensland total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 rooms was \$509 million in the March 2009 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.

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Interstate Trade

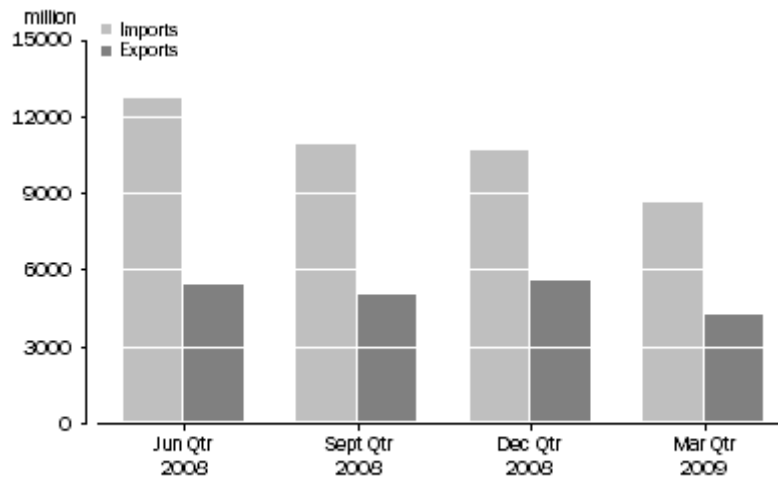


INTERSTATE TRADE

QUEENSLAND'S INTERSTATE TRADE

The value of interstate imports for Queensland in the March quarter 2009 was \$8,598.5 million, a 19% decrease from the previous quarter. The value of interstate exports in the March quarter 2009 was \$4,190.5 million, a 25% decrease from the previous quarter.

Value of Interstate Imports and Exports, Queensland



Source: *Interstate Trade, Queensland* (cat. no. 8502.3)

Note: Interstate trade data are released quarterly. This is the fourth quarter for which the Queensland interstate trade estimates have been produced using sample survey methodology. As the new methodology differs significantly from that of the old survey, the results should be considered a break in series.

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Interstate Trade, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8502.3) or by contacting Queensland Interstate Trade on 1800 654 467. This is the first issue of this publication and it will be released quarterly.

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State Accounts



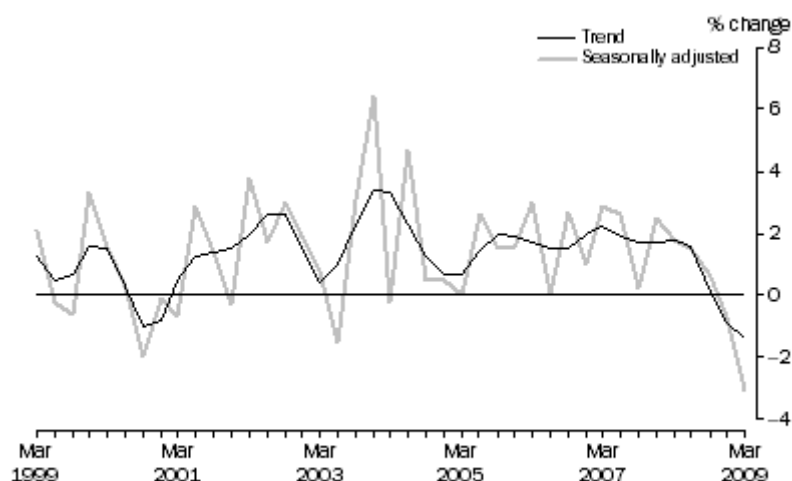
STATE ACCOUNTS

STATE ACCOUNTS

Queensland's March quarter 2009 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$56,734 million, a \$830 million (1.4%) decrease from the December quarter 2008. Australia's Domestic Final Demand decreased 0.3% over the same period, to \$283,026 million.

South Australia (up 0.6%), was the only state or territory to record positive growth in trend terms in the March quarter 2009.

State Final Demand, Chain volume measures - Percentage change from previous quarter



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Articles

ARTICLES

ARTICLES ON STATISTICAL ISSUES WITH A QUEENSLAND THEME

Environmental Views and Behaviour, Queensland, 2007-2008

This article presents information on people's views and practices on environmental issues, for people aged 18 years and over. The article provides information on environmental concerns, personal energy and water use, waste collection and disposal and environmental involvement, focusing on Queensland in particular. The article also presents data on factors that influence people to participate in environmental activities and energy and water conservation practices.

[Index of previous articles](#)

This provides a list of articles that have been released in previous issues of Qld Stats with links to those articles.

Index of Articles

Issue	Article Title
2009	
July	Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2008
June	Land Management and Farming in Queensland, 2007-08
May	Causes of Death, Queensland, 2007
April	Criminal Courts in Queensland, 2007-08

February	150 Years of Queensland's Economic History: Key Dates, Facts and Figures
January	Deaths, Queensland, 2007
2008	
November	Births, Queensland, 2007
October	Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
August	Natural Resource Management on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
July	Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2007
	Forms of Employment, Queensland - November 2007
June	Labour Force Characteristics of Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2007
	Household Preparedness for Emergencies Queensland - October 2007
May	Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Queensland, April 2007
April	General Social Survey, 2006: Financial Stressors, Queensland
2007	
December	General Social Survey, 2006: Personal Stressors, Queensland
November	Census Data - Second Release
	Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007
September	General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety
July	Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006
	Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006
June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006
May	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Queensland, 2004-05
	Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005

About this Release

Qld Stats is an electronic magazine containing an overview of Queensland's key economic and social indicators presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of seminars, releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Qld Stats replaces Queensland Key Statistics (cat. no. 1388.3) and Statistical Update, Queensland (cat. no. 1316.3). These two products have been discontinued.

Qld Stats is issued monthly, after the release of Labour Force data, with tables and graphs updated to the latest available data. Analytical summaries are included when available.

Readers can get further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by using the links to source materials contained on each page.

Environmental Views and Behaviour, Queensland, 2007-08 (Feature Article)



ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND BEHAVIOUR, QUEENSLAND, 2007-08

Introduction

Environmental issues

Personal electricity use

Personal water use

Waste collection and disposal

Environmental involvement

Further information

INTRODUCTION

This article presents information on people's views and practices on environmental issues, for people aged 18 years and over. The article provides information on environmental concerns, personal energy and water use, waste collection and disposal and environmental involvement, focusing on Queensland in particular. The article also presents data on factors that influence people to participate in environmental activities and energy and water conservation practices.

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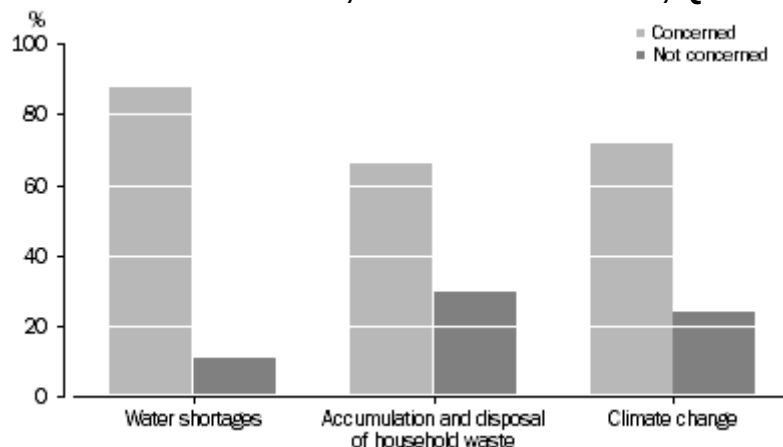
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Most Queensland people aged 18 years and over (82%) were concerned about the environment in 2007-08. The most common attitude to the condition of the natural environment was that it was neither good nor bad (42%). The same proportion of people described the condition of the natural environment as good (26%) as described it as bad (26%).

Just over one-half (53%) of Queenslanders thought that the natural environment was declining. In contrast, 15% thought the natural environment was improving and 25% thought the natural environment was staying the same.

Almost nine out of ten (88%) Queenslanders expressed concern about water shortages. Around three-quarters (72%) were concerned about climate change and nearly two-thirds (66%) expressed concern about the accumulation and disposal of household waste.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, Whether concerned, Queensland

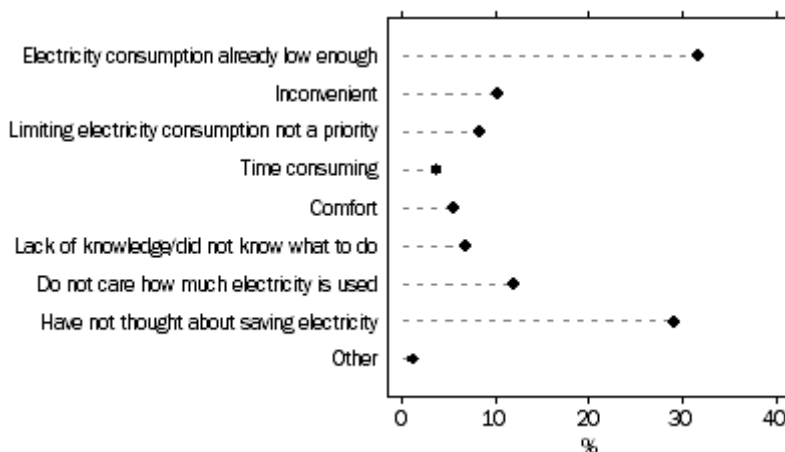


PERSONAL ELECTRICITY USE

Most Queenslanders aged 18 and over (88%) reported that they took steps to limit their electricity use. Very little difference was reported between people living in Brisbane (87%) and those living in the rest of the state (88%).

Of the 380,400 persons who did not take steps to limit their electricity use, the main reasons given were that their electricity use was already low enough (32%) and that they had not thought about saving electricity (29%).

PERSONAL ELECTRICITY USE, Reasons do not take steps to limit use, Queensland



While nearly half (47%) the people living in Queensland reported that they thought their personal electricity use had decreased in the 12 months prior to survey, a similar proportion (46%) reported that their personal electricity use had stayed the same. Less than one in ten (6.6%) persons reported an increase in personal electricity use.

Of the 202,100 persons who reported an increase in their personal use of electricity, the main reasons given were additional electrical appliances (39%) and lifestyle changes (35%).

Of the 1.45 million persons who reported a decrease in their personal electricity use, the most common reasons given were tried to conserve energy (81%) and purchased/used energy efficient electrical appliances (27%). A further 23% reported lifestyle changes as a reason for the decrease in their personal electricity use and for 20% the reason was cost saving.

Appliances

In the 12 months prior to the survey, nearly two-thirds (64%) of Queensland adults did not purchase any appliances, 22% purchased one appliance and 14% purchased more than one appliance.

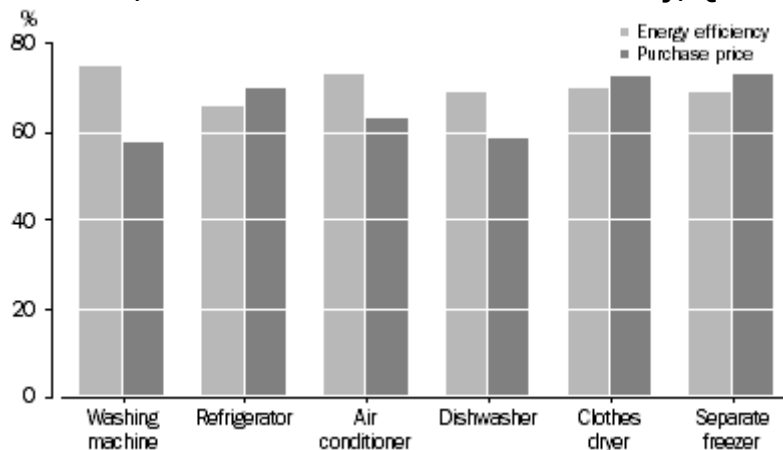
Of the 1.09 million Queenslanders who purchased at least one appliance in the 12 months prior to survey, washing machines (42%) were the most commonly bought appliance, followed by refrigerators (41%), then air conditioners (29%).

The most important consideration when buying appliances were:

- for washing machines: water efficiency (83%) followed by energy efficiency (75%) then

- purchase price (57%),
- for refrigerators: purchase price (70%) followed by energy efficiency (65%),
- for air conditioners: energy efficiency (73%) followed by purchase price (63%),
- for dishwashers: water efficiency (79%) followed by energy efficiency (69%) then purchase price (58%),
- for clothes dryers: purchase price (72%) followed by energy efficiency (70%),
- for separate freezers: purchase price (73%) followed by energy efficiency (69%).

APPLIANCES, Selected factors in decision to buy, Queensland



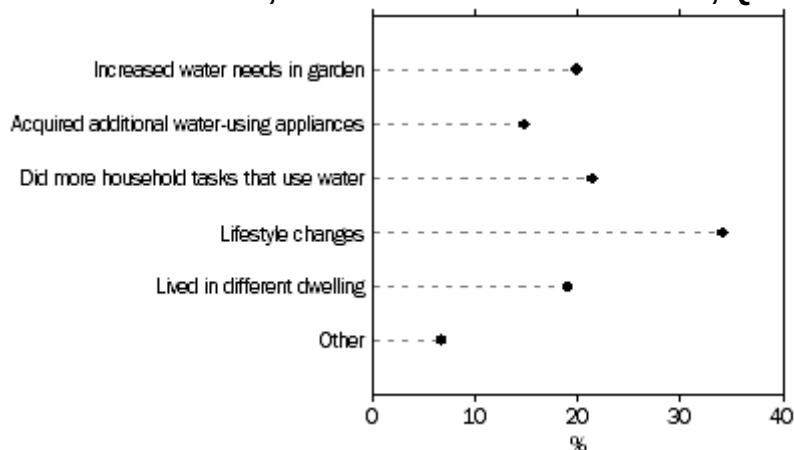
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PERSONAL WATER USE

In 2007-08, six out of ten (61%) Queensland people aged 18 and over reported that they thought their personal water use had decreased in the last 12 months, while over a third (34%) said their water use had stayed the same. Only 3.8% had thought their water use had increased. In Brisbane, 75% of adults reported a decrease in their water use compared with 48% in the rest of the state.

Of the 117,900 persons who reported an increase in water use, the main reasons given were lifestyle changes (34%) and did more household tasks that use water (22%). Increased water needs in the garden was reported as a reason for their increase in water use by 20% of adult Queenslanders.

PERSONAL WATER USE, Reasons for increase in use, Queensland



Of the 1.86 million Queenslanders who reported a decrease in water use, the most common reasons given were tried to conserve water at home (78%) and water restrictions imposed/increased (48%). Using tank water instead of mains water, was the reason given for a decrease in water use by 18% of Queenslanders aged 18 years and over.

Nearly everyone in Brisbane (98%), believed water restrictions were in place in their area, compared with 56% of people in the rest of the state. Of these people who believed water restrictions were in place in their area, 71% in Brisbane and 40% in the rest of state reported that water restrictions had affected their personal water use.

Of the 1.31 million persons who reported that water restrictions affected their water use, the most common activities affected were watering the garden (74%) followed by washing vehicles (66%). Over half (58%) reported the activity of taking a shower/bath as being affected by water restrictions.

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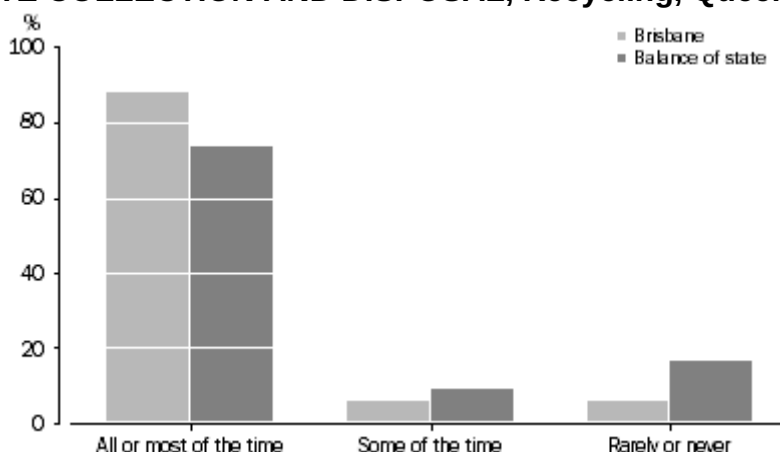
WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

In 2007-08, 97% of Queenslanders reported having garbage collection services available, 88% reported recycling services and 21% garden waste collection services. In Brisbane less than half a per cent of adults reported having no waste collection services compared with 5.2% in the rest of the state.

Of those people with waste collection services, 83% expressed satisfaction with their services. Of the 406,500 persons who reported dissatisfaction with waste collection services, the most common reasons given were inadequate or no recycling services (53%) and inadequate or no service for disposing of other waste materials (32%). A further 13% reported being dissatisfied with the frequency of waste collection.

Most Queenslanders (80%) sorted recyclable from non-recyclable waste materials all or most of the time. In Brisbane, 5.9% of adults reported rarely or never sorting recyclable from non-recyclable waste materials compared with 17% in the rest of the state.

WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL, Recycling, Queensland



Nearly one-third (30%) of Queenslanders aged 18 years and over composted or recycled kitchen or food waste all or most of the time. More than half the population (56%), however, did this rarely or never.

Over one-third (37%) of Queenslanders aged 18 years and over composted or recycled garden waste all or most of the time and 34% rarely or never composted or recycled garden waste.

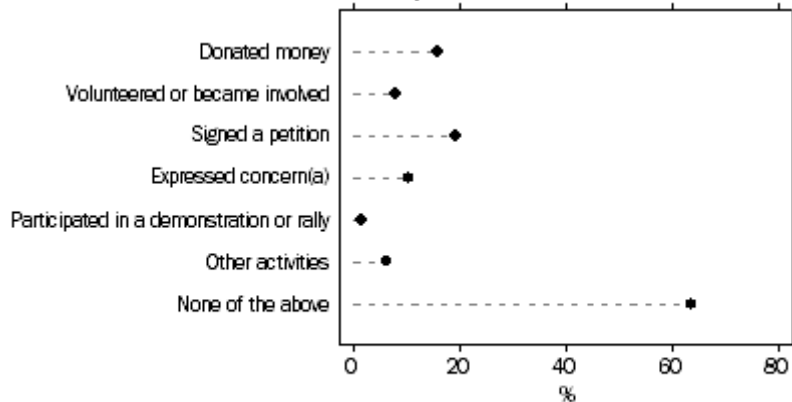
While 36% used green or reusable shopping bags all or most of the time, nearly one-third (30%) of adults rarely or never used them.

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ENVIRONMENTAL INVOLVEMENT

More than a million Queensland adults (36%) had some form of environmental involvement in the 12 months prior to survey. The most commonly reported environmental activity undertaken was signing a petition relating to environmental issues (19%) followed by donating money to help protect the environment (16%). One in ten (10%) people expressed concern about the environment through a letter, email or by talking to responsible authorities.

ENVIRONMENTAL INVOLVEMENT, Environmental activities involved in during the last 12 months, Queensland



(a) This includes through a letter, email or by talking to responsible authorities.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Environmental Views and Behaviour, 2007-08 (2nd issue) (cat. no. 4626.0.55.001)
Environmental Issues: Energy Use and Conservation, Australia, Mar 2008 (cat. no. 4602.0.55.001)

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